ASBESTOS

Christmas Number

December

1929

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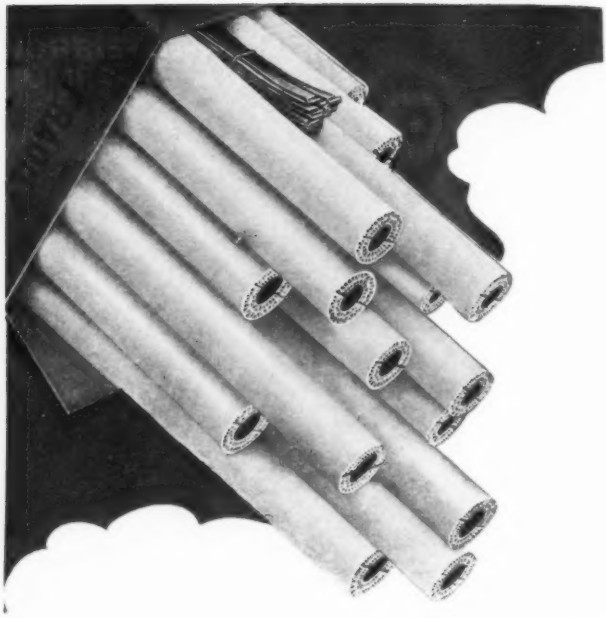

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A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE
ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

A. S. ROSSITER - - EDITOR

PUBLISHED BY

C. J. STOVER

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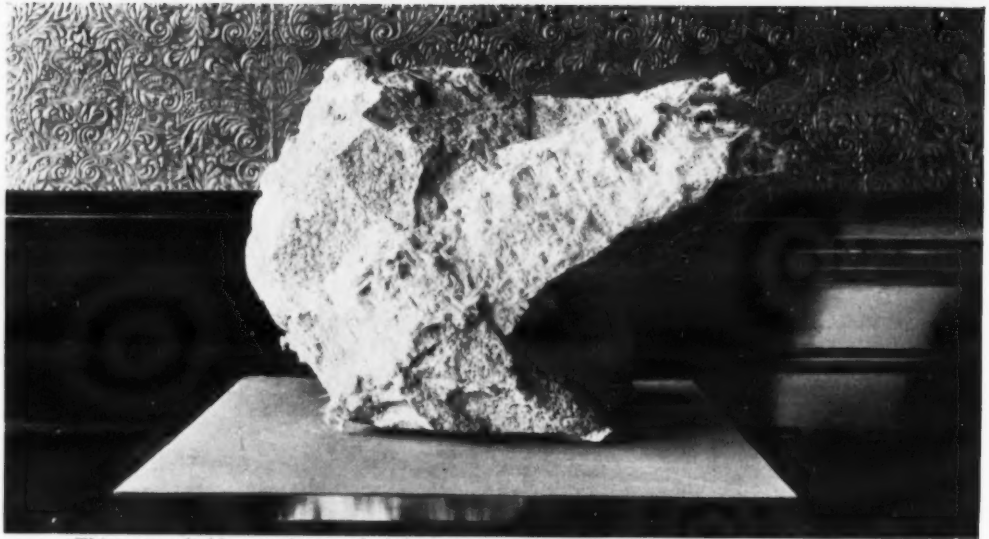

This remarkable specimen of Asbestos comes from the Bell Asbestos Mines, Thetford, P. Q., Canada. The vein is about six inches thick.

The photograph was taken in Dr. R. V. Mattison's office at Ambler, Pa., where the specimen now reposes.

When Business Is Forgot

Sometimes, in thinking it over, it does seem strange that we in America, especially in America, where we are noted for our wild rush for wealth, and for our devotion to business, should care to pause for a day in order to wish each other well.

Tomorrow we will again be madly in pursuit of the, at least to some of us, elusive American dollar, but on Christmas we are willing to forget—even the bills due at the end of the month because of our annual Christmas orgy—and give ourselves over to the enjoyment of ourselves and of others, particularly of others.

And who will deny that the Christmas Spirit is not only most right and fitting—but enjoyable as well.

For a day let competitive feeling be forgotten; let business be forgotten; let troubles fade into the background. The real Christmas Spirit has to do, not with money, nor even gifts,—but with home, children, kindness, with light and love and laughter.

Let us this year, everyone, lay aside our own troubles and worries, and devote ourselves at least for one day to making others happy.

And let us extend to each other, as we extend to you, that old, old greeting:—

A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year

Asbestos and the Automobile

By F. C. Stanley, Ph. D., and George E. Pope[1]

Asbestos and rubber, above all materials, truly have made the modern automobile possible. Without them present day high speeds and quick stops would be entirely impossible. Without both of them, we could have only comparatively slow moving, noisy, cumbersome vehicles, with hard, noisy brakes, using complicated mechanisms.

What rubber has done for the road wheels, to make automotive vehicles swift and noiseless, Asbestos has done for the brakes, a most important factor in speed possibilities.

If there were no such thing as asbestos and the modern automotive engineer was asked to imagine an ideal substance for a friction material for brakes and clutches he would picture something having the qualities of asbestos. And the actual substance very nearly approaches the ideal he would set up in his mind.

It is easy to see why asbestos is so well adapted for use in friction materials. It is fibrous in character, lending itself to spinning, weaving and felting treatments. It is fairly plentiful and reasonable in price. It has only a slight abrasive action on metal. And it withstands comparatively high temperatures without changing its character.

There are no known substances except of an organic nature that have the first named characteristics and no organic substance has the last named, that is, ability to withstand high temperatures and retain its character.

Temperature then, is the deciding factor. Let us see what happens in the brakes of an automobile, where friction materials are subjected to very severe conditions.

The total weight of the vehicle may be 5000 pounds. It is possible to stop it from 50 miles per hour in 140 feet. Such a stop, not an unusual one with four wheel brakes, would require just under 4 seconds. The kinetic energy

[1]Engineering Dept., Raybestos Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.

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Asbestos Roof Cements
Asphalt Pitch

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to be absorbed is about 450,000 ft. lbs. and this amount will be dissipated thru the brake lining and brake drums, providing the brakes are not quite locked. This, in the time involved, 4 seconds, represents nearly 205 horse power.

In the average car of the weight we are considering this very considerable energy absorption is distributed over 300 sq. inches of brake lining. It is easy to see how only a few stops of this kind in quick succession are necessary to bring the brake drums to a dull red heat.

In the case of buses and trucks the energy absorption per square inch of brake lining is even greater than in the example worked out above.

It is quite probable that the average passenger automobile when used in heavy traffic or in mountainous country requires the use of its brakes often enough to keep the brake drum and lining surfaces to a temperature of at least 300 degrees F. for considerable periods of time. In addition to this there are occasionally the extra quick stops, as in the example given above, where the temperature rises temporarily much higher.

Chrysotile, the type of asbestos used almost universally in brake lining and clutch facings, does not lose its combined water and its fibrous character until temperatures between 800 degrees F. to 1500 degrees F. are reached. Between 800 degrees and 1000 degrees F. the rate of water loss is very slow, so that Chrysotile is a very durable material even at 960 degrees F. which means a cherry red heat for iron or steel.

In addition to such heat resisting qualities brake lining must have other characteristics, such as:—an unchanging coefficient of friction during its entire life, thus keeping the brake pedal effort constant; it should be as incompressible as possible, otherwise the action of the brake pedal would be too "rubbery"; it must not expand with heat—expansion would cause seizure when hot; it should have sufficient strength to resist the heavy tearing and shearing stresses; it should absorb very little, if any water; low abrasive action on steel or cast iron is very desirable; and its rubbing action on cast iron or

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steel should result in a smooth or polished surface instead of a scored or roughened one.

Asbestos unaided, or improperly prepared, cannot fill all these requirements. Asbestos fibre, therefore, for brake lining and clutch facing purposes, is prepared by imbedding it in a more or less plastic matrix or binder. The most usual treatment is to spin the fibres into yarn, weave the yarn into tape of the required size, saturate it in a suitable binder and heat treat it. In this condition the individual fibres of asbestos are intertwined and locked together in a form which makes them very resistant to the abrading action of the rubbing metal surface.

Asbestos fibre, however, has insufficient strength or coherence by itself to permit spinning into a usable yarn and therefore a small quantity of organic fibre (it should not exceed 10% in a high quality lining) is spun with it.

The yarn must have a strength of about fifteen pounds to make a firm and compact fabric and it therefore is usual to spin brass wire with the fibre. A finished yarn used quite frequently consists of two strands of brass wire about .008 in. diameter, twisted together with three strands of asbestos.

The binder saturant used must be sufficiently fluid to penetrate to the innermost strands and yet be of such nature as to become a plastic solid under a comparatively mild heat treatment. The binder prevents rapid abrasion of the fibres and should render the lining nearly water and moisture proof. It should be of such character as to cause the lining to have a constant frictional efficiency and keep its variations as small as possible.

The wire used in woven types of friction materials is a disadvantage inasmuch as its coefficient of friction on iron or steel is lower than that of asbestos, and therefore when its surface is exposed by wear, the frictional efficiency of the brake lining or clutch facing is lower.

Friction facings of molded or felted asbestos fibre, a development of recent years, contain no metal and therefore keep their frictional efficiency to a more constant

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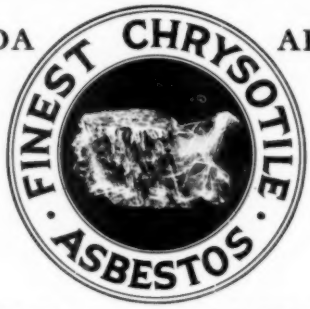

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value than woven, other things being equal. However, molded clutch facings or brake linings are not generally adaptable to clutches or brakes originally designed to use a woven type.

Molded clutch facings are now used on 90% of the motor vehicles produced in this country. Woven clutch facings are still used to a considerable extent for replacements on older designs.

A molded clutch facing has been developed which will show a variation in coefficient of friction as little as plus or minus 10% for temperatures up to 900 degrees F. with constant slipping in a clutch. These facings show regularly less than one-thousandths of an inch wear for each thousand miles of ordinary passenger car service.

There has been a strong tendency in recent years for automobile manufacturers to adopt internal brakes of the shoe type. These designs vary to a very considerable extent in regard to lining requirements. These wide variations have cost the car and lining manufacturers large sums of money for experiment to determine the best type of lining for each design.

Some of the designs require a hard, dense lining with a low coefficient of friction, others call for a higher coefficient in a lining of less rigid characteristics. This experimentation enabled the brake lining manufacturer to classify the different brake designs and thus produce as few as possible types of linings to meet the needs of the car maker for original equipment and also fill the replacement requirements.

The safest policy to adopt regarding recommendations for replacements of brake lining is to accept the decisions of the factory engineers and use the types adopted by them for original equipment, thus taking advantage of the expensive experimentation already accomplished.

Therefore, to meet the present varied demand for replacement materials the manufacturer of high quality brake lining must be prepared to supply every type of lining with which motor cars are equipped at their factories.

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The Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company

Its Development, and the Men Who Lead Its Activities

Along about 1896 there was organized in Norristown, Pa., the Norristown Covering Company.

This company was formed for the purpose of manufacturing insulation materials (pipe covering) and had its plant at Airy and Barbadoes Streets.

The firm was founded by Charles S. Platt, who is now connected with the John R. Livezey Company, and Col. J. K. Weaver, formerly Surgeon General of the State of Pennsylvania. The location was decided upon because it was the home town of the founders, and possibly also, because the community was a growing one and within easy distance, by railroad, of Philadelphia.

Curiously enough the Manville boys (Charles and T. Frank) who were at that time seeking an eastern plant for experimentation and manufacturing of insulation, worked in the plant for a short time, before deciding to move on to New York. Mr. Platt was with the Company at this time, and he continued on with the work after the Manville boys left.

The Company's business grew, and in 1908 it seemed advisable to install a paper machine, as by that time the output had been developed to a point where sufficient asbestos paper was required by the company for use in making its insulation, and for selling to other manufacturers of insulation, that the product of a machine could be easily disposed of. It was in this same year that the company acquired a tract of ground along the Schuylkill River in Norristown, which gave the water needed as well as room for expansion, and the plant occupies the same site today. At this time also the firm was reorganized and the name changed to the present one—the Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company.

The new warehouse and office building of the Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company, Norristown, Pennsylvania.

Two years ago a second paper machine was installed, and is now in full operation. This year a new warehouse was built. The photograph will give you an idea of this very spacious and well built structure. A portion of this new building is used for the making of Asbestos Cement, and for the storage of materials in connection with the finishing of the pipe covering, also for housing the dryers for use in that part of the operation.

The Company still employs three men who were connected with the Manville boys and afterward with the Norristown Covering Company. They are William Powers, David Loughery and Harry Seyfert.

The Company, a wideawake one, eager to seize every opportunity to increase its business, yet keeping strictly to its line of asbestos paper products, is making constant improvements to its buildings, its equipment and its methods. Perhaps a brief word concerning the men who lead the activities of the company will give our readers an adequate idea of the firm and its business character.

A. K. Burgstresser, President. We believe there are few of our readers, at least in the United States, who are unacquainted with Mr. Burgstresser, and we are willing to wager that having once met him, he will not be easily forgotten.

In this section of the Asbestos Industry, he is known as the "man with the laugh." Every face brightens when "Abe's" voice is heard over the telephone or "Abe's" tall figure enters an office. Back of the laugh, however, is something more than mere jovialty; for the laugh is the only reminder of a hard fight staged a few years ago between Mr. Burgstresser and ill health, from which he emerged the victor, having literally laughed his way back to health. And his laugh is one of Mr. Burgstresser's most valuable business assets.

Mr. Burgstresser was born at Kulpsville, Pa., fifteen miles or so from Norristown, on October 26th, 1880. He graduated from Lansdale High School in 1897. His first business connection was with the Reading Railroad in the capacity of freight agent. He left the railroad in 1902 to

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become associated with the Norristown Covering Company, for the purpose of learning the business. He was afterward made Superintendent, in 1907, and later, in 1925, was made President of the firm.

Mr. Burgstresser's favorite recreation is football, or perhaps we should say, attendance at football games, a hobby which no doubt his two children, a son and a daughter, greatly appreciate.

Some years ago Mr. Burgstresser owned a farm a few miles out of Norristown, and his favorite tales at that time were of the large and luscious fruits and vegetables which grew thereon. Later, however, he found the cares of farming interfering with the probably more profitable pasttimes of business, and moved to Jeffersonville (a community adjoining the upper boundaries of Norristown). Here he has a small but attractive place with, so he tells us, very beautiful flowers in the summertime, and easy transportation to the office in winter.

Mr. Burgstresser is not a club man, altho he does belong to the Norristown Club, the Masons and the Lions. He is well liked by his employes, and by his many friends thruout the industry.

Let us next introduce you to Thomas Jenkins, who is superintendent of the Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company.

Mr. Jenkins was born in England, on June 6, 1883; his early life was spent in that country and his schooling obtained there.

Mr. Jenkins started his business life as an engineer, and later was made head of the mechanical department of a large manufacturing company in the eastern part of the United States.

He joined the Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company in 1925, as superintendent.

Mr. Jenkins' favorite hobby is golf. He has one son, and is a member of the Masons and Elks.

John M. High, Sales Manager of the Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company, has been connected with the

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company almost three years, and has been most successful in his work with them.

Mr. High was born at Norwood, Pa., September 28, 1897, and received his early schooling at the Norwood Grammar School, and the Chester High School. He afterwards attended the University of Pennsylvania (Towne Scientific School, taking up the Chemical Engineering Course) studied the Alexander Hamilton Institute Course, attended the Franklin Research University and the Fisher School of Expression.

Mr. High's first business connection was with the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Company as Chemist. He was afterwards Research Chemist with the General Chemical Company, was successively clerk in the Electrical Department, salesman and assistant department manager in the Philadelphia Branch of the Johns-Manville Corporation, worked as bond salesman with S. W. Straus & Company, and also spent a year and a half on the stage.

In 1927 he connected with the Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company as Sales Manager.

Mr. High's favorite recreation is golf. He is a member of the Theta Xi Fraternity, Plymouth Country Club and Lions International.

The varied experience of these three men make them a good team, and such teamwork is certain to result in great benefit to the business of the Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company.

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Asbestos Curtain for Schools

The Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry has, within the past year developed an entirely new group of regulations for building construction. These regulations aim primarily for protection against fire and panic of persons assembled, lodged or employed in different classes of buildings within the State.

In developing the regulations for school auditoriums, church school auditoriums, and similar structures, the Department was faced with the difficulty of drafting specifications for asbestos curtains covering the proscenium opening of the stage. It was recognized that the use of the stage of a school auditorium for amateur theatricals involved a possible hazard if fire should occur on the stage, and that some type of curtain should be required. It was felt, however, that the same degree of hazard was not present as might exist on a theatrical stage, due to the limited usage of the amateur stage and the smaller amount of stage scenery used.

In pursuance of its policy of going direct to the industry concerned, the Department of Labor and Industry called a conference of asbestos manufacturers and stage equipment designers to meet with representatives of the Department, to discuss the matter. The meeting was held in Philadelphia on November 14th, with the following persons in attendance: E. C. Rack, C. K. Dillingham and E. J. Sullivan representing Johns-Manville Corporation; H. N. Tuman, N. W. Hibbs and A. C. Whitfield representing Keasbey & Mattison Company; E. H. Kearney representing Peter Clark, Inc., Walter Goodman representing the Stage Equipment Company and Cyril Ainsworth and S. W. Homan of the Bureau of Industrial Standards, Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry.

As the result of the meeting, the Department was able to draft the necessary specifications, which were presented to the Industrial Board at its meeting on November 20th. These specifications were duly approved at

that time and promulgated effective as of December 20th, 1929.

The regulations, of which these specifications are a part, are of the most comprehensive and up-to-date safety precautions to be adopted by any State, and will go a long way toward placing Pennsylvania in the front ranks of those States which are enacting the necessary legislation to protect its people from the horrors of fire and panic.

Copy of the specifications (complete) for school auditorium curtains as well as of the regulations for Theatres and Motion Picture Theatres will be supplied (by "ASBESTOS") upon request, to anyone interested.

Asbestos Curtain for Welder

BY H. C. CHARLES

Sparks from an electric welder became a constant source of trouble in a certain plant where the enclosure for the welding outfit had been made up of canvas. The sparks constantly burned holes in the canvas and considerable time was wasted by the welder operator putting out fires in the curtain.

This particular curtain was equipped with steel rings which were threaded on a pipe rack and placed around the welder. The protection was about seven feet high and about eight feet square would cover the enclosure size. After burning up several such curtains the maintenance engineer tumbled to the use of asbestos for the curtain fabric and after adoption of this type of curtain no further trouble was encountered from fires from the welder. The curtain cost a little more when made from asbestos but in the long run it proved to be cheaper.

A little trouble was encountered at the top of the curtain due to the rings breaking out of the asbestos fabric but this was soon overcome by having a strip of canvas sewn on to the asbestos and forming a reinforcement for the ring section.

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General Business.

It seems to be the universal opinion of those who study the economic, industrial and financial conditions in the United States that business is going forward without much hesitancy, despite the very bad behavior of the stock market in recent months.

While buying has to some extent been curtailed, there is little cancellation of orders already placed, and practically no curtailment of advertising for 1930. Advertisers in some instances have changed their plans somewhat, perhaps devoting their advertising to a different class of prospect, but are not cutting down on the amount of money appropriated.

The efforts of the U. S. Government to encourage business by the calling of conferences of various industrial and governmental groups, and further by the cutting of the tax rate, has had a most stabilizing effect, so much so that the doings in Wall

CONDITIONS

Street are being referred to as the Psychological Panic, and many hold fast to their belief that it will have very little adverse effect on business and industry, while certain lines of trade, building construction for instance, will benefit by it.

Asbestos—Raw Material.

There is more spinnable raw asbestos available today than any time during the past three years. Today, producers are pressing buyers to take delivery, which in the face of the last three years market conditions, is extremely unusual.

The falling off in the production of motor cars and the increased use of moulded brake lining is seriously affecting the demand for spinnable grades of asbestos. Large stocks of spinnable raw asbestos are in the hands of all users.

Japan has been placing fairly large contracts for shingle fibre. The demand elsewhere for shingle fibre has not been great.

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and Bassens nr.
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There has been an active demand for paper stock, but as this is turned out in large quantities by the mines, no shortage will occur, altho prices on paper stock are quite firm.

Shorter grades are available in large quantities with competition very keen and prices low.

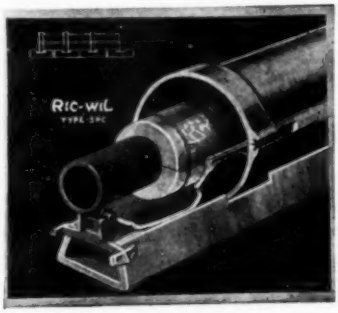
Asbestos—Manufactured.

Textiles. At the present time textiles continue in fairly good demand, while Yarns also seem to be moving rather well, particularly to the heater cord grade which is experiencing the usual Christmas rush at this time. Fine work for the electrical companies also is going ahead at a good rate of speed.

Brake Lining, at the present time is practically dormant. The equipment manufacturers are doing little or no business; the replacement trade in line with the usual seasonal slump, has dwindled very considerably. In the Moulded Type Lining there seems to be a very distinct change from moulded segments to semi-flexible moulded lining in roll form. Several manufacturers report decreasing sales in segments and increasing in semi-moulded in roll form, but most interesting of all, they report that Woven Lining is moving very fast and it seems to be regaining its popularity which was dimmed during the last six months by the appearance of Molded Lining. We would not be a bit surprised to see the trade swing back to Woven Lining or an improved form of Woven Lining.

Packings. Packing business at this time of the year is usually good and this present year has proven no exception to the rule. Of all the asbestos lines, Packing seems to be standing up most nearly to normal. We notice very large tonnages of Packings moving thru the various plants to all the usual distributing channels in this class of trade. All in all the Packing business this year appears to be stable both as to price and consumption and is, at the present time, about the most satisfactory part of the Asbestos Industry.

Insulation. There is practically no change in the insulation market. Demand continues very strong. This is due not only to the increase in industrial building and ex-



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tension, but also to the ever increasing steam pressures. The high temperatures encountered necessitate the use of a layer of heat resisting insulation next to the pipe, because if magnesia is subjected to such temperatures it would calcine. One can readily see that if a layer of high temperature insulation is used first, the layer of Magnesia must contain a much greater number of cubic inches than were the magnesia placed next the pipe.

An apparent increase in the building and reconditioning of locomotives has also been responsible for a very large demand for magnesia which as yet shows no sign of tapering off. Of course, if plant building and extensions are curtailed, as has been somewhat indicated during the last few months, we may expect a recession in the demand for Magnesia during the next six months.

Aircell is reported to be fairly active, the November records of some manufacturers showing improvement over last year. The usual seasonal slump, together with inactivity in residential building, combine to make the Aircell market unattractive.

Prices in all insulation lines appear to be firm.

Paper and Millboard. Paper sales are down, but Millboard demand, particularly in the "special" material, is active.

Asbestos Cement Products. Many are optimistic as to the demand for Asbestos Cement Products during the coming months, while others believe that the stock crash will have a somewhat adverse effect on this industry, which has not yet set in. The demand for corrugated sheathing continues strong, and prices are stable in all asbestos cement products.

Editor's Note. The opinions above are given by various well informed, and well known, men in the Industry. We believe they fairly represent the market situation. If you do not agree with the views expressed, let us have your comments and criticisms.

WANTED—Capable man to manage Pipe Covering Contract department. Must be able estimate, sell and superintend. Chicago and adjacent. Good opportunity right man. Replies held strictly confidential.
LUSE-STEVENSON CO. 307 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Vermont Asbestos Corporation

◆◆◆

MINING and MILLING
ASBESTOS FIBRES

◆◆◆

Mine-Eden, Vermont, U. S. A.

General Offices
89 Broad St., Boston, Massachusetts

Pen Pictures of Thetford

THE VASTNESS OF THE MILLING PROCESS

The delivery of Asbestos Mill Fibre to the various asbestos factories in the United States and elsewhere is so common an occurrence as to make no more impression than the delivery by the groceryman of 10 pounds of sugar.

Yet what a tremendous amount of energy, machinery, and capital is back of it all!

The fibres arrive properly bagged, 100 pounds to a bag, clean, free from grit or other impurities, properly graded as to length.

The actual mining of the mill rock is perhaps the simplest part of the process. With the rock delivered to the mill the real work begins.

The rocks which come to the mill from the mine are so large that it fails the ordinary imagination to conceive of any crusher powerful enough to crush them. They are, of course, put thru several crushers, but when the rock finally reaches the last stage, all the fibre having been taken out of it, the rock is in small pieces, much of it in sand or powder form.

Besides the crushing process with the conveying (by conveyor belt) from one crusher to another, there are the suction pipes which suck up the light fibres and so separate them from the heavier pieces of rock, the screens which grade the fibre, and the many belts and wheels, and whatnot to keep the whole process running continuously.

The electrical control room is no small part of the plant, and perhaps the most important.

The buildings which house all this equipment must also be taken into consideration. The newer ones are beautifully constructed of brick, concrete and steel.

After one sees the immense buildings necessary to house the equipment, and their contents of crushers, suction apparatus, screens, etc., it is not hard to account for the prices charged by the mine operators for mill grades—in fact one is more apt to wonder how profits can be made at the prices charged.

▼▼▼

WALTER A. RUKEYSER

B.Sc.; E.M.

Consulting Mining Engineer

342 Madison Avenue, New York City

(Cable Address: Rukeyser, New York)

■

Specializing in the design and erection of asbestos milling plants for all types of deposits; the examination, development and operation of asbestos properties.

Inventor of the new process for the mechanical cobbing of crudes

■

Recently completed designs:

Mill for Regal Asbestos Mines, Inc., Arizona.

Preliminary project for 2400 metric tons a day mill for Uralasbest, Russia.

Flow Sheet for proposed Mill, Canada, Etc., Etc.

▼▼▼

FACT AND FANCY

Air Mail and Asbestos.

Many people have urged the use of asbestos bags for airmail, figuring that when an airmail plane crashes and is set on fire the mail at least would be saved.

We have received letters suggesting this use for asbestos cloth.

A recent experiment, however, rather refutes the idea.

The Municipal Airport in Chicago made the experiment, using a bag of asbestos cloth. The sack was filled with pseudo-mail matter, gasoline poured over it and then set on fire.

True to its reputation, the bag itself did not burn, but when it was opened, the mail was found charred to a powder. There is of course little use in saving the bag if the contents were destroyed.

Authorities claim, however, that comparatively little mail has so far been lost thru fire due to the mail planes crashing; in fact it is contended that the sinking of the steamship Vestris last year destroyed more mail than has been lost in the entire eleven years of air mail operation.

The Obsession of Asbestos Clothes.

Every week or so we receive (thru our clipping bureau) clippings from various newspapers which comment on the making of street clothes from asbestos.

The thing seems to be an obsession with some people, and neither common sense arguments nor direct statements that such clothing is not on the market, and very probably never will be, appear to have any effect.

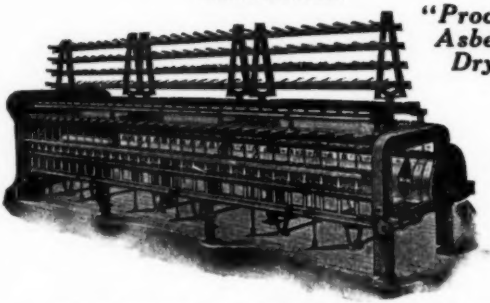
We really cannot see what advantage would accrue even if such clothing fabrics were a possibility. Unless the material had a particular appeal to the esthetic sense, we doubt very much whether it would be acceptable; surely not if only utility were to be considered.

It is doubtful whether it would even give warmth in winter time (asbestos is not an insulator as we all very

ASBESTOS YARN MACHINERY

"Smith-Furbush"

"Proctor" Asbestos Dryers

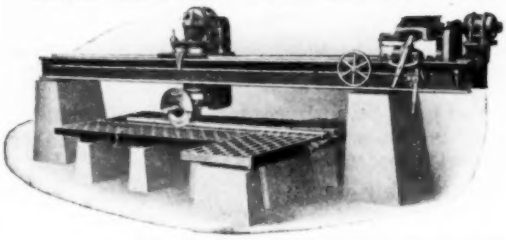


PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ, INC.

Formerly Smith & Furbush Machine Co.

Seventh St. & Tabor Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUR CUTTING PROBLEM SOLVED!



CARBORUNDUM ASBESTOS COPING MACHINE
CUTS WET OR DRY

A sturdy accurate production machine for cutting asbestos shingles, slate sheathing or similar products with carborundum wheels. Water connection for wet cutting or exhaust system for dry cutting.

A line will bring full information.

LINCOLN IRON WORKS, RUTLAND, VT.

Founded 1864

well know); it would probably be very heavy, and also "fuzzy."

The argument that it could be cleaned by fire is rather a weak one. Fire does not hurt asbestos, but smoke stains could hardly be avoided, and any dye used would surely be destroyed by fire, as well as trimmings, such as buttons, linings, etc.

What definite advantage would asbestos clothing have over cotton, silk, wool, etc.? We will be glad to receive and print answers to that question.

In the mean time do everything you can to disabuse the minds of the public of the possibility of asbestos fabrics suitable for street wear.

A. S. V. E. Annual Meeting.

The 35th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers will be held in Philadelphia, Pa., January 27th to 30th, 1930, the headquarters being the Benjamin Franklin Hotel.

Technical Sessions will be so arranged that the visiting members and guests will have ample opportunity to attend the First International Exposition of Heating and Ventilating, which will be held at the Commercial Museum during the same week as the Society's meeting.

Tentative program is in our hands but appears to have very little of specific interest to the insulation trade.

Both "All Asbestos".

One of our faithful readers, Gillespie Sons of San Francisco, in renewing their subscription to "ASBESTOS" are kind enough to say:

"We take this opportunity of congratulating you on the excellent progress you have made with this "all Asbestos" Magazine. Our Bramec Brake Lining is an "all asbestos" frictional fabric and our sales success, like yours, is based purely on that."

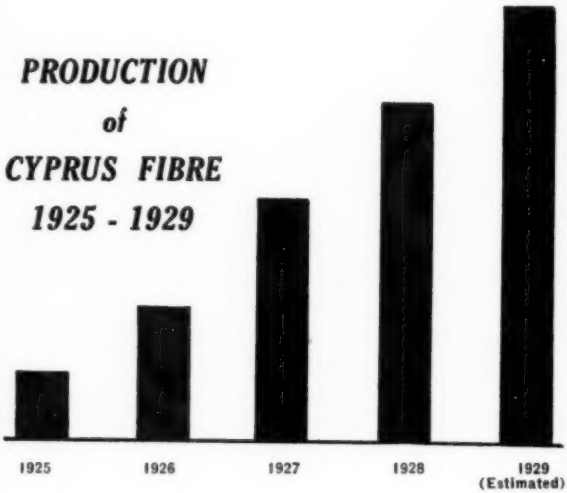
ROOF COATING AND CEMENT

Territorial Distributors Wanted
Private Brand Accounts Solicited
ATLAS ASBESTOS CO.
NORTH WALES, PA.

CYPRUS ASBESTOS COMPANY

LIMITED

PRODUCTION of CYPRUS FIBRE 1925 - 1929



SOLE SELLING AGENTS

CYPRUS TRADING CORPORATION, Ltd.

49 ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON, S. W. I.

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

WAGE RATES

It seems somewhat difficult to keep up-to-date information on wage rates of asbestos workers in the various cities, together with dates of expiration of agreements, etc.

We have therefore decided to publish the list of wage rates (for asbestos workers) in the various cities each quarter. If any of our readers desire specific information as to the date of contract, or the length of time the rate is in effect we will be glad to obtain the information for them.

The latest list of wage rates (for mechanics) is given below:

Akron, O.	1.37½	New York City, N. Y.	1.65
Albany, N. Y.	1.25	Norfolk, Va.	1.12½
Atlanta, Ga.	1.00	Omaha, Nebr.	1.28
Atlantic City, N. J.	1.25	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.25
Baltimore, Md.	1.37½	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.56¼
Birmingham, Ala	1.25	Portland, Ore.	1.25
Boston, Mass	1.37½	Portsmouth, Va.	1.12½
Bremerton, Wash.	.91	Providence, R. I.	1.25
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.37½	Richmond, Va.	.87½
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	1.00	Rochester, N. Y.	1.37½
Charleston, W. Va.	1.25	Sacramento, Cal.	1.00
Chicago, Ill.	1.62½	San Antonio, Texas	1.25
Cincinnati, O.	1.32½	San Francisco, Cal.	1.06¼
Cleveland, O.	1.42½	Seattle, Wash.	1.12½
Columbus, O.	1.25	South Bend, Ind.	1.15
Connecticut	1.37½	Spokane, Wash.	1.12½
Dallas, Texas	1.25	Springfield, Mass.	1.25
Dayton, O.	1.25	St. Louis, Mo.	1.45
Denver, Colo.	1.12½	St. Paul, Minn.	1.18
Des Moines, Ia.	1.00	Syracuse, N. Y.	1.31¼
Detroit, Mich.	1.25	Tacoma, Wash.	1.12½
Essex & Hudson Co.	1.50	Toledo, O.	1.25
Houston, Texas	1.25	Toronto, Ont.	1.00
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.32½	Trenton, N. J.	1.25
Kansas City, Mo.	1.15	Troy, N. Y.	1.25
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.12½	Tulsa, Okla.	1.25
Louisville, Ky.	1.25	Washington, D. C.	1.37½
Mare Island Shipyard	.93	White Plains, N. Y.	1.50
Memphis, Tenn.	1.25	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1.25
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.15	Wilmington, Del.	1.25
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.18	Winnipeg, Canada	.90
Montreal, P. Q.	.75	Youngstown, Ohio.	1.37½
Nashville, Tenn.	1.25		

Cork Pipe Covering Out Side Area in Square Feet.					
Pipe Size	Special pr. foot	Brine pr. foot	Ice Water pr. foot	Cold Water pr. foot	Pipe Size
½	1.70	1.10	.90	.70	½
¾	1.70	1.25	1.00	.90	¾
1	1.90	1.40	1.10	.90	1
1¼	2.10	1.70	1.20	1.00	1¼
1½	2.10	1.80	1.25	1.10	1½
2	2.3	1.90	1.40	1.20	2
2½	2.30	2.00	1.50	1.30	2½
3	2.50	2.30	1.70	1.50	3
3½	2.90	2.50	1.90	1.70	3½
4	2.90	2.50	2.00	1.80	4
4½	3.50	2.90	2.20		4½
5	3.50	2.90	2.40		5
6	3.80	3.40	2.70		6
7	4.00	3.50	2.90		7
8	4.50	3.80	3.40		8
9	4.60	4.20	3.50		9
10	4.90	4.50	3.80		10
12	5.45	5.00	4.20		12
14	5.75	5.40	4.50		14
16	6.25	5.80	5.00		16

FIGURING CORK PIPE COVERING AND FITTINGS

The table above, sent us by the Asbestos Board of Trade of New York, will be found useful by many contractors.

This table gives the outside area in square feet of Cork Pipe Covering.

We expect to publish in later issues Ice Water Cork Fitting and Flange areas table, Brine Cork Fitting and Flange areas table, and Special thick Brine Cork Fitting and Flange areas table.

These tables are used to figure canvas requirements and paint areas, and as it is a difficult job to figure this, especially on cork fittings and flanges, quite likely many contractors content themselves by guessing at the areas.

The table on the previous page and those to follow have been carefully worked out by competent engineers, and can therefore be relied upon to be correct.

Of course cork insulation does not contain asbestos, but so many Asbestos Insulation Contractors handle cork pipe covering and fittings we believe all of them will appreciate having such tables handy.

BUILDING

Statistics published by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, show an increase in contracts awarded in October over those awarded in September. This increase occurs in every classification with the exception of commercial buildings and public buildings. Even residential building increased in floor space from 25,551,300 square feet in September to 28,823,200 in October.

The figures for contracts awarded in October were 15,097 projects, 65,609,200 square feet of floor space, $445,642,300 valuation. In September contracts were awarded for 14,262 projects, 59,872,200 square feet of floor space and $445,643,300 valuation.

Total contracts awarded for the first ten months of 1929 amounted to $5,046,910,000, as compared with 5,724,048,000 in the first ten months of 1928. The 1929 figure was also lower than 1927 or 1926 but about 44,000,000 higher than 1925.

It will be interesting to see how the November and December figures affect the total.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

			November 1929		
	Par.	Div.	High	Low	Last
Asb. Corp. (Com.)	np	—	4	2¾	2¾
Asb. Corp. (Pfd.)	100	7	17	12	12
Carey (Com.)	100	8	310	290	300
Carey (Pfd.)	100	6	120	120	120
Certainteed (Com.)	np	—	18	11½	14
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	7	60	46	56⅛
Garlock Packing (Com.)	np	—	23½	19	21⅝
Garlock Pkg. (6s. 1939)	100	6	97	89	94
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	3	137	90	117
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	7	121½	118	120½
Raybestos-Manhattan Inc. (Com.)	np	—	42	28	34
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	4	60¼	50	51
Thermoid (Com.)	np	—	25	19	22½
Thermoid (Pfd.)	100	7	88¾	70¼	83
Thermoid (6s 1934)	100	6	89⅞	86	89⅞

AMERICAN ASBESTOS COMPANY

Manufacturers of
Asbestos Textiles

NORRISTOWN, PA., U. S. A.

Headquarters for
Yarns, Cloth, Tapes, Fibres, Brake Linings and Textiles Generally

WRITE FOR PRESENT PRICES

Africa (Rhodesia).

	August 1929 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Bulawayo District.		
Gordon (McCusher & Sauerman) ..	16.04	£ 320 16 0
Nil Desperandum & Sphinx (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	750.60	17,698 10 0
Norma (United Mng. & Gen. Tr. Ltd.)	73.87	1,477 10 0
Recompense 3 (Hancock's Asb. Corp. Ltd)	11.36	141 19 11
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	2,038.52	40,770 6 0
Lomagundi District.		
Ethel (Rho. Chrome & Asb. Co. Ltd.)	17.00	340 0 0
Victoria District.		
Gath's (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	665.30	13,305 18 0
King (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	343.75	6,875 0 0
	3,916.44	£80,929 19 11
August 1928	*3,244.62*	*£65,741 17 6*

Africa (Union of South Africa).

	September 1928 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	September 1929 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Transvaal				
Amosite	828.62	£ 8,755	759.87	£ 8,012
Chrysotile	1,068.00	17,242	1,639.50	22,652
Blue	17.50	700	.....	.....
Cape				
Blue	385.29	8,431	483.47	10,866
	2,299.41	£35,128	2,882.84	£41,530

Cyprus.

October 1929	986 tons (2240 lbs.)
October 1928	2,433 tons (2240 lbs.)

BLUE AND AMOSITE CRUDES AND FIBRES

"CAPE" BLUE ASBESTOS of all grades suitable for shingles, asbestos-cement pipes, boiler and bulkhead blocks and textiles.

AMOSITE of all grades, suitable for 85% Magnesia coverings, composition and textiles.

BLUE AND AMOSITE MANUFACTURED GOODS

Yarns, cloth, 100% Asbestos Sectional Pipe Covering, Millboard, etc.

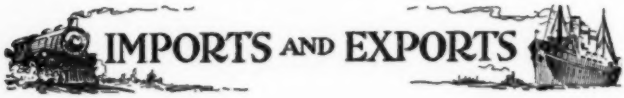
Both Blue and Amosite cloths possess the highest insulating properties and are approved by the British Admiralty. They are also specially adapted for resistance to strong acids.

The Cape Asbestos Co Limited

Morley House 26-30 Holborn Viaduct London E.C.1.

Factory, Barking, Essex

Telegrams:— "Incorrupt," London. Telephone City 6937



Imports into U. S. A.

Unmanufactured Asbestos:

	October 1928 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	October 1929 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
Africa (Br. S.)	297	$ 43,869	187	$ 55,595
Africa (Port. E.)	277	102,427	122	54,843
Canada	23,527	783,244	22,986	869,953
Germany	414	111,830	.	149
Italy	2	1,195	3	2,505
Russia	.	...	.	90
United Kingdom	12	3,495	33	13,388
	24,529	$1,046,060	23,331	$996,523
Tabulation of Crude only:				
Africa (Br. S.)	297	43,869	187	55,595
Africa (Port. E.)	277	102,427	122	54,843
Canada	689	133,899	448	161,127
Germany	366	106,029	.	149
Italy	2	1,195	3	2,505
Russia	.	...	.	90
United Kingdom	12	3,495	33	13,388
	1,643	$390,914	793	$287,697
Other Grades:				
Mill Fibre (Germany)	48	5,801	...	...
Mill Fibre (Canada)	10,791	451,371	8,587	478,139
Lower Grades (Canada)	12,047	197,974	13,951	230,687
	22,886	$655,146	22,538	$708,826

Manufactured Asbestos:

	October 1928 Pounds	Value	October 1929 Pounds	Value
Yarn—				
Germany	468	$ 141	...	...
United Kingdom	5,399	1,509	1,699	$ 1,088
Fabrics, Woven—				
United Kingdom	3,039	2,767	9,318	5,326
Packing, Fabric—				
Canada	5,332	373	...	...
Germany	316	393	...	...

Asbestos Fibre

for the manufacture of

Roofing Cements · Fibrous Paints
Filtration Packings
Asbestos Shingles and Lumber
Insulating Cements
Asbestos Paper · Pipe Coverings
Asbestos Millboard
High Temperature Cements

THE QUEBEC ASBESTOS CORPORATION

Office and Mines
EAST BROUGHTON, PROVINCE *of* QUEBEC
CANADA

ASBESTOS

	October 1928 Pounds	October 1928 Value	October 1929 Pounds	October 1929 Value
Packing, not Fabric—				
Austria	11,475	2,810	376	92
Canada	5	4	2,335	158
France	50	29	2,522	2,748
Germany	1,727	794	3,509	1,159
Italy	...	...	4,650	164
United Kingdom	3,424	2,212	12,462	7,532
Shingles, Slate, Wood or Lumber—	(inc. lumber)		(without lumber)	
Belgium	1,672,006	27,252	7,056,138	89,088
Canada	865	47	...	...
France	471,120	6,622	564,755	6,829
Germany	258,262	6,225	...	...
Hungary	18,400	879	...	...
Italy	9,269	146	...	...
Netherlands	316,922	5,573	55,566	655
United Kingdom	80	15	...	...
Lumber of Asbestos Cement—				
Canada	included		44,320	2,006
France	in		131	31
Italy	above		15,125	513
Asbestos Cement—				
Canada	35,950	2,175	...	...
Paper and Millboard—None.				
Other Manufactures—				
Canada	...	...	40	5
France	1,067	228	...	...
Germany	311	341	...	...
United Kingdom	873	428	...	...
Switzerland	684	197	...	...
Grand Total	*2,817,044*	*$61,160*	*7,772,946*	*$117,394*
Shingles, Slate, Wood or Lumber—By Districts.				
Florida	292,883	3,687	2,586,646	31,133
Galveston	444,955	8,429	4,172,819	53,037
Los Angeles	2,381	123	...	...
Michigan	...	...	44,320	2,006
Mobile	326,077	5,184	68,342	848
New York	370,283	7,668	6,776	286
New Orleans	1,093,291	17,600	655,497	8,619
Ohio	...	...	68,267	1,257
Philadelphia	197,789	3,142	64,046	913
Sabine (Tex.)	...	...	21,450	360
St. Lawrence	150	10	...	...
South Carolina	18,400	879	...	...
Vermont	715	37	...	...
Virginia	...	...	47,872	663
	2,746,924	$46,759	7,736,035	$99,122

ASBESTOS

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos during September[1] 1929 amounted to 39 tons, valued at $6,346, as compared with September 1928, 27 tons, valued at $17,100.

Exports Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	September 1928		September[1] 1929	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd. ..	123,989	$ 8,174	83,956	$ 9,834
Pipe Covg. & Cement ..	230,431	7,904	788,770	54,429
Textiles, Yarn & Pkg. ..	88,434	58,597	142,805	70,152
Brake & Clutch Lining.	500,128*	106,187	641,873*	133,393
Magnesia & Mfrs. of ...	495,616	27,371	532,926	31,215
Asbestos Roofing	5,630†	52,155	6,391†	38,275
Other Manufactures ...	438,968	68,871	443,614	50,004

[1]Exports one mo. behind imports.
*Lin. Ft.
†Squares.

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada.

	October 1928		October 1929	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	580	$ 51,230	275	$ 24,475
United States	9,012	528,549	8,982	612,760
Australia	110	8,250	151	15,065
Belgium	300	23,226	577	49,250
France	687	47,030	1,003	81,150
Germany	2,509	194,355	805	78,121
Italy	904	73,190	330	27,075
Japan	805	43,238	1,025	53,750
Netherlands	654	40,383	77	3,465
Spain	123	10,425	50	3,250
	15,684	$1,019,876	13,275	$948,361
Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	270	6,187	380	8,750
United States	14,606	229,988	14,983	281,271
Australia	...	...	...	...
Newfoundland	...	...	3	75
Belgium	30	750	120	3,000
France	60	1,438	60	1,125
Germany	370	8,875	30	750
Italy	22	550	...	...
Japan	...	...	30	750
Netherlands	290	7,250	345	8,625
	15,648	255,038	15,951	304,346
*Grand Total	31,332	$1,274,914	29,226	$1,252,707*

Imports and Exports by England.

Imports of Raw Material:

	October 1928		October 1929	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
From Rhodesia	1,428	£ 63,545	1,396	£ 57,177
From Canada	776	13,078	368	7,498
From Other Countries	1,768	51,129	1,490	41,410
	3,972	£127,752	3,254	£106,085
Re-Shipments	523	£ 20,152	96	£ 4,827
Exports of Asbestos Manufactures:				
To Netherlands	75	6,124	103	6,313
To France	49	8,628	89	7,797
To U. S. of America	8	1,802	9	2,105
To British India	501	13,440	542	15,539
To Australia	43	6,637	40	7,470
To Other Countries	1,274	67,681	2,039	92,951
	1,950	£104,312	2,822	£132,175

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Production of motor vehicles in the United States and Canada during October 1929 amounted to 394,465, of which 379,942 were produced in the United States and 14,523 in Canada.

Production during October 1928 totalled 415,720—397,284 in the United States and 18,536 in Canada.

Total production for the first ten months of 1929 was 5,266,182 as compared with 4,088,691 for the first ten months of 1928.

Production for November, estimated from factory shipping reports, was 214,400, comparing with 268,900 for November 1928.

We are in the market for

Crude Asbestos Fibre of All Kinds

and have for sale

Metallic Yarn Waste

E. GROSS & CO., INC.

HARTFORD CONN.

Asbestos Yarn Machinery

We wish to call to your attention that we can supply asbestos yarn manufacturers (and have for many years) the following machines:—

Automatic Card Feeds

Breaker and Finisher Full Roller Cards

Camel Back Feeds

Derby Doublers

Condensers

Spinning Frames

Ring Twisters

Flyer Twisters

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

Whitinsville, Mass., U. S. A.

Charlotte, N. C **Atlanta, Ga.**

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

Birthdays. We are glad to extend birthday greetings this month to the following gentlemen: Chas. S. Donnelly, President, Mohawk Asbestos Slate Co., Inc., Utica, N. Y., whose birthday occurs on December 16th; Dr. W. H. Huber, President Asbestos Fibre Spinning Co., North Wales, Pa., December 22nd; Robert M. Miller, President, Slade Asbestos Corporation, New York City, December 21st; R. L. Clark, Manager, Clark Asbestos Co., Cleveland, O., December 22nd; Geo. N. Clark, President Clark Asbestos Co., Cleveland, December 22nd; Matthew J. Fitzgerald, Treasurer, Standard Asbestos Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., December 27th; Fred A. Mett, President, Powhatan Mining Corporation, Woodlawn, Baltimore, Md., December 29th; Richard B. Engle, Secretary & Treasurer, Crandall Packing Co., Palmyra, N. Y., January 3rd; Warren Car-Skaden, President, Argo Asbestos & Rubber Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 7th; John J. Liner, President, Philadelphia Asbestos Company, Philadelphia, Pa., January 13th, and E. M. Smith, President, Emsco Asbestos Co., Downey, Calif., January 15th.

H. W. Porter & Co., Insulation Engineers & Contractors at Newark, N. J., have purchased a property at 823 Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark, where they are erecting a new office and warehouse. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy in January 1930.

Niagara Asbestos Corporation of Buffalo, recently filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of voluntary dissolution. This was the company of which A. J. Boutet, who died on March 6th, 1929, was President.

This dissolution in no wise affects the present Niagara Asbestos Company, recently formed with a capital of $25,000 and located at 190 Main Street, of which George J. Twist is President. Other stockholders are John G. McKendry of Buffalo and Walter L. Taylor of Hamburg, N. Y.

The Pacific Coast Asbestos Association held its Semi-annual meeting on November 7th and 8th, at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, the following firms being represented: V. S. Jenkins Co., Charles Brower Co., Asbestos Covering & Supply Co., Seattle, Wash.; Asbestos Covering & Supply Co., Tacoma, Wash.; Gillen-Cole Co., and Asbestos Covering & Supply Co., Portland, Ore.; Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, Jones Bros. Supply Co., Asbestos Co. of California, Johns-Manville Corporation, Western Asbestos Co., and Bay City Asbestos Co., of San Francisco, Calif.; Johns-Manville Corporation, Southern Asbestos & Magnesia Corp., Warren Bailey Co., Farrington Engineering Co., Los Angeles Rubber & Asb. Works, of Los Angeles,

Calif.; Marine Engineering & Supply Co. of Wilmington, Calif.

C. T. Butts, President of the Association, presided at the meeting. Topics discussed were general practices, conditions and minimum specifications.

Edw. Jones, of Jones Brothers Supply Co., San Francisco, was elected President for the ensuing year.

The next convention of the Association will be held in Portland in May 1930.

George D. Crabbs, President of the Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, was elected to the directorate of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company, at the annual stockholders meeting held in Cincinnati, November 19, 1929.

Johns-Manville Corporation has taken a number of options covering small sections of land between two large parcels which the company has owned for some time at Asbestos, Quebec. This action is a part of a 20 year development program of the company's mining property.

The Thermoid Rubber Company announces that its new $150,000 unit, giving additional space for the manufacture of asbestos brake linings, clutch rings and facings has been placed in operation at its plant in Trenton, N. J. The building is said to contain 17,800 square feet of floor space and has been built to house three complete production units. At present machinery sufficient for one production unit has been installed. The buildings of the new unit are of brick reinforced concrete and steel construction.

Kanye Asbestos Company. A progress report from the Directors of this Company, indicates favorable results have attended the development of the Company's asbestos properties situated in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, (office in Johannesburg). The asbestos found on these properties is of the chrysotile variety and is said to be of good quality. The Company hopes to have a sample consignment ready for export by the end of the year.

"Marketing Asbestos in Europe" is the title of an article which appeared in the October 5th issue of the S. A. Mining & Engineering Journal, and is an extract from a recent report prepared by the Commissioner of Commerce for the Union of South Africa in Milan and the Union Trade Commissioners in Hamburg, Rotterdam, Paris and Antwerp. "ASBESTOS" will be glad to lend the article to anyone interested.

"Asbestos Yarn Spinning," by A. Parkinson, appears in the October 19th issue of the India Rubber Journal. It can be borrowed from "ASBESTOS" by anyone interested.

The British Insulated Cables, Ltd., will, according to the India Rubber Journal, shortly undertake the manufacture of asbestos covered cable and wire by the patented processes of the Rockbestos Products Corporation of New Haven, Conn. This will necessitate the installation of a new plant by the British Insulated Cables, Ltd.

ASBESTOS

The Egnep Asbestos Company (controlled by Cape Asbestos Company Ltd.,) recently increased its capital from £12,000 to £300,000. The additional capital has, it is said, been privately subscribed, and it is expected that the money will be devoted to the purchase of additional areas in the district (Pietersburg-Lydenburg District) and to paying for the extensions to the plant and equipment of the mines of the Company. This increase in capital would appear to indicate that the Cape Asbestos Company is quite satisfied with the prospects of Pietersburg-Lydenburg amosite properties.

United Mining & Gen. Tr. Ltd. The mill at the Norma Mine (Rhodesia) is said to be giving satisfactory results and asbestos sheds and other equipment are being put up on this property.

Asbestos & General Trust Ltd. R. H. Dutchman, Secretary, advices that a milling plant has been erected by this firm capable of producing from 200 to 250 tons of commercial fibre per month. This is based on a recovery of 1½%, so that it means that anything up to 15,000 tons of ore will have to be put thru. This plant is more or less a Pilot Plant and as development proceeds and the property is proved by actual results, doubtless steps will be taken to increase the plant to the capacity that the mine proves on development. Development work has been actively proceeding on the Company's mines in Mashaba, Southern Rhodesia, comprising extension shaft sinking, driving, crosscutting, trenching, quarrying and box-hole operations down to the 75 ft. level. The fibre has improved both in quantity and quality with depth. A vast amount of initial work is required to be undertaken in the preliminary stages of development and the erection of proper quarters for both European and native staff.

On the Main Mine the latest information is that allowing for ore already quarried, the work gives an approximate tonnage of 100,000 tons of ore, and as the winze to the 75 ft. level shows very considerable improvement in fibre quality and length over the higher horizons, work is being commenced on the lower level.

The Thermoid Company, Trenton, N. J., announce the election of Robert Lee, formerly general sales manager of the Thermoid Rubber Company, as Vice President. James Wheatley, Jr., formerly Pacific Coast manager, has been promoted to sales manager of the automotive division, and Lloyd R. Leaver, formerly Chicago manager of mechanical rubber goods, to sales manager of the mechanical rubber goods division.

The Asbestos Covering & Textile Company, insulation contractors at 172 High Street, Boston, Mass., has been appointed approved contractor on pipe insulation for Johns-Manville Corporation, in the territories of Metropolitan Boston and the State of New Hampshire. This appointment becomes effective January 1st, 1930.

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Johns-Manville Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on the common stock, payable January 16th, to holders of record December 26th, and $1.75 on the preferred, payable January 2nd, to holders of record December 12th.

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., under date of November 15th, report results of operation for the first nine months of 1929.

The net earnings for this period were $3,108,919.81, or an earning per share, based upon 676,012 shares of Common Stock outstanding, of $4.60. This compares with net earnings for the same period in 1928 or $2,108,552.26, or $3.12 per share.

This statement, of course, includes the earnings of the predecessor companies, viz: Raybestos Company and Subsidiaries, Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Company and United States Asbestos Company and Subsidiary, for the periods prior to September 16, 1929, and the combined earnings of all constituent companies of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., for the period subsequent to that date.

The financial condition of the company at September 30, 1929, is reported to be extremely satisfactory, showing current assets of $11,363,520.31 and current liabilities of only $1,183,345.72, or a ratio of better than 9.6 to 1.

The cash funds of the company, including investments in Muncipial Bonds, amount to $3,769,029.17, which it will be noted are more than sufficient to care for all outstanding liabilities.

There are no Bank Loans, Bonds or Preferred Stock outstanding, and the Balance Sheet shows total combined Assets of $20,276,537.06, with Liabilities and Reserves of only $2,141,379.07, or a net worth of $18,135,157.09.

Turner & Newall Amalgamates with the Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corporation. Official statement issued in Manchester, England, on November 17th, read as follows:

"Meetings of the shareholders of Turner and Newall, Ltd., and the Rhodesian & General Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., are to be called to consider the recommendations of their respective boards for the acquisition of the whole of the issued share capital of the Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., by Turner & Newall, Ltd. The terms proposed are five ordinary Turner & Newall shares for four Rhodesian & General Asbestos Corporation shares, and the Turner & Newall shares so to be alloted and issued in exchange will rank pari passu with the existing Ordinary shares of Turner & Newall, Ltd., but without taking any dividend which may be declared by Turner & Newall, Ltd., in respect of their financial year ended September 30 last.

The Rhodesian & General Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., will pay a dividend of 15 per cent less income tax, for the six months ended September 30 last.

The latest balance sheets show that the combined assets of the two concerns amount to £6,534,386.

It is said that a Cartel has recently been formed of the

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WOVEN SHEET PACKINGS
WOVEN BRAKE LININGS
GLOVES, MITTENS, LEGGINS
GASKETS, SEAMLESS AND JOINTED
PACKINGS, STEM AND HIGH PRESSURE
WICK AND ROPE

ASBESTOS FIBRE SPINNING COMPANY

NORTH WALES, — PENNA.

British and Continental Asbestos-Cement manufacturers, of which Turner & Newall are influential members. Recently at a conference in London a Buying Committee was formed with a view to supplying the needs in raw material of all members of the Cartel. Obviously the Turner interest will be well represented on this Buying Committee and it means therefore that they will be in a powerful position to supply the product from their mines (which will now include the mines previously belonging to the Rhodesian & General Asbestos Corporation) to the members of the Cartel.

The Asbestos Brake Lining Association held its annual meeting at the Transportation Club, Biltmore Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday, December 11th.

Keasbey & Mattison Company. Robert H. Anderson, of Ambler, Pa., Vice President of the Keasbey & Mattison Company, was elected Vice President of the Bear Canyon Asbestos Company at the November meeting of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Anderson has been interested in Asbestos Crudes and Fibres for many years, and during the present year has handled Arizona Chrysotile Asbestos fibre to so great an extent that he has become much interested in its peculiar qualities. He recently purchased a quarter interest in the Bear Canyon Asbestos Company.

In commenting on the more than 200 tons of Crudes which have been shipped from the Bear Canyon Mines recently, Dr. Mattison says: 'Should this happen in Rhodesia, it would be characterized as a 'worthwhile mine' and the London stock market would have an 'Asbestos boom.'"

Asbestos Vein Discovered in Ontario. According to foreign Trade Notes No. 273, published on December 3rd by the U. S. Department of Commerce, a considerable quantity of asbestos has been found in an area originally staked for iron in the Michipicoten District, Province of Ontario, not far from Sault Ste. Marie. The vein is reported to be about a quarter of a mile in length and to consist of one large vein with many small fissures of asbestos radiating from it. The fibres are said to measure from one inch to eight inches in length and sample material submitted to the Dominion analyses department has been classed as of very good grade. The report comes thru Trade Commissioner Harvey A. Sweetser of Toronto.

Johns-Manville Corporation. The Second Annual Conference of the Johns-Manville Corporation, was attended by more than 150 executives from the mines, factories and sales offices all over the United States and Canada. The Conference was held at the Biltmore Hotel, New York City, on November 18, 19 and 20, and in its sincerity of purpose, interest and fellowship, exceeded all expectations. The three days were devoted to the presentation and discussion of papers on the Company's policies and products; activities of the past year were reviewed and plans made for renewed united effort in the year to come.

ASBESTOS

Johns-Manville Corporation. H. R. Berlin has been transferred from Special Acoustical Representative, Chicago District, to Staff Manager, acoustical section, General Building Materials Distribution Department.

E. F. Boyle, formerly Sales Supervisor of Cleveland City sales, has been promoted to Sales Manager, Detroit District.

A. Cromwell has been promoted from Assistant Manager to Manager of the Lompoc Plant.

A. R. Fisher has been promoted from Manager of the Lompoc Plant to Assistant Manager of the Manville factory.

G. R. Lewis has been promoted from Sales Manager, Detroit District, Central Division, to Sales Manager of the Central Division.

T. K. Mial, formerly Sales Manager of the Central Division has been promoted to Sales Manager of the Eastern Division.

R. V. Parsons, Staff Manager, acoustical section, General Building Materials Distribution Department, has been transferred to the acoustical section, General Sales Engineering Department, as Consulting Engineer.

American Asbestos Company. J. Lawrence Tyson, Vice President of the American Asbestos Company, and a brother of J. Gillmur Tyson, President, has been very ill for over a year and a half. We are glad to report, however, that Mr. Tyson is somewhat improved at this writing, he being able to take short automobile rides occasionally.

Prior to Mr. Tyson being elected Vice President, he was Assistant Superintendent of the Factory.

Emsco Asbestos Co. has completed its mill at its asbestos mine located at Globe, Ariz., and the first carload of fibre was received at the plant on December 4th. The mill is entirely modern in all respects and the fibre is shipped from it in a semi-fiberized state, thus cutting down waste and loss in freight from rock and short fibre.

The Company announces the appointment of E. L. Foos as manager of sales in the San Francisco district. Mr. Foos was formerly connected with Parker Waterman, 1547 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, and is well known thruout the country in automotive circles.

The Emsco Asbestos Company, (of Downey, Cal.) and the Judson Motor Valve Co. of Bell, Cal., announce the opening of a warehouse at 117 W. 63rd St., New York, under the management of Chas. A. Gilbert. Mr. Gilbert was for many years connected with the automotive industry on the Pacific Coast and is well known in the automotive trade thruout the country. Both the Emsco Asbestos Company and the Judson Valve Company are controlled by E. M. Smith, who owns or controls many manufacturing plants on the Pacific Coast, in Texas and in Europe.

PATENTS

Constructional Material. Granted on September 3rd, to Albert C. Fischer, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Philip Carey Mfg. Co. No. 1,726,612. Filed July 30, 1925. Serial No. 47,177.

No. 1,726,613. Original application filed May 10th, 1922. Serial No. 559,908. Now Patent No. 1,680,144. Divided and this application filed October 19, 1925.

Descriptions furnished upon request.

Method of Heat Insulating. No. 1,728,837. Granted on September 17th, to Games Slayter, Forest Park, Ill. Filed September 30, 1927. Serial No. 223,144.

Described as the method of building a wall whereby to increase the insulating and fire resisting properties thereof without undue added weight, which comprises utilizing spaced apart walls of a building previously constructed with a form for receiving heat insulating material, providing openings to afford access to the air spaces between said spaced apart walls, inserting the outlet end of a conduit thru said openings and forcing thru the said commodity a comminuted heat insulating material, said material being of sufficiently light weight and devoid of free moisture content of sufficient amount to cause bulging or other injurious effects upon the exposed surfaces of said walls.

Brake Lining and Method of Making Same. No. 1,729,138. Granted on September 24th, to Frederick C. Stanley, Fairfield, Conn., assignor to Raybestos Company, Bridgeport, Conn. Filed August 30, 1926. Serial No. 132,655.

Described as a brake lining comprising an impregnated fibred body, treated with glycerin.

Oblique Shingle Slab. No. 1,729,212. Granted on September 24th, to Albert C. Fischer, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Philip Carey Mfg. Co. Filed September 17, 1921. Serial No. 501,443.

Described as a shingle slab adapted to be placed upon a building superstructure in a position diagonal to vertical and horizontal lines of the structure, said slab to be designed to simulate a series of laterally lapped and vertically offset shingle elements, each having its lower weathering portion defined in part by the outline of the slab and in part by lines overlying the adjacent shingle elements.

Insulated Tank. No. 1,730,153. Granted on October 1, 1929, to Harvey B. Lindsay, Evanston, Ill. Assignor to Dry Zero Corporation, Wilmington, Del. Filed December 16, 1927. Serial No. 240,451.

Described as in an inside tank structure, the combination of a tank to be insulated, an outer shell for said tank in spaced relation to said tank, spacing means between said tank, and shell, and secured to said tank and presenting uninterrupted outwardly projecting shell-supporting portions and strip members extending across and secured to said shell supporting portions and to said shell and insulating material in the space between said tank and shell.

THIS AND THAT

A Reminder for 1930: If you develop a new product having to do with asbestos or the asbestos industry; if you encounter some peculiar experience with asbestos materials, or find a new use for them, don't forget to send the story to "ASBESTOS" for publication.

Changes in personnel, often numerous around the first of the year, should also be sent us for our news columns.

Include photographs whenever possible.

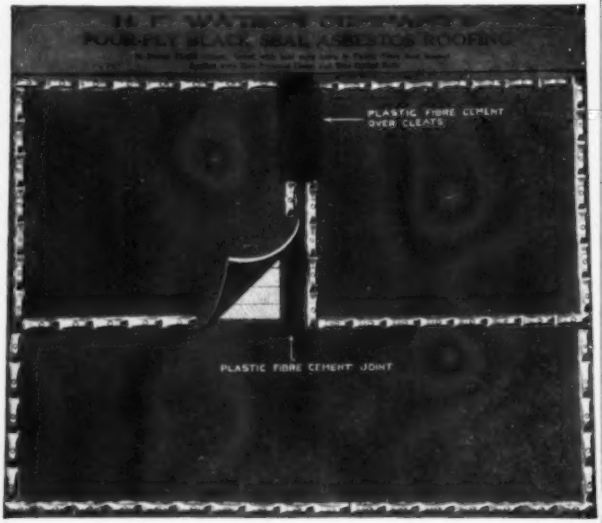
A psychologist declares that single men are more truthful than married ones. But then they are not asked so many embrassing questions.

The transforming genius of Wall Street has now entered the field of chronology. In financial circles their B. C. is understood to mean "Before the Crash."

Any firm desiring an agent for Asbestos or Rubber goods in Holland, should ask "ASBESTOS" for the name and address of a firm desiring to handle such materials in that country.

International Day is to be held on January 6th, at the offices of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce, 366 Madison Avenue, New York City, in conjunction with the National Automobile Show which is staged at the Grand Central Palace for January 4th to 11th inclusive. Representatives from many countries will be in attendance—some of them having already arrived in the United States.

If you can keep your head when friends about you
Are buying Christmas Cards to send to you
If you can find a card to suit each person
And then remember the addresses too
If you have mailed a Merry Christmas Greeting
To every blooming person that you should
And rise with conscience clear on Christmas morning,
Well then old scout, I'll say you're pretty good.



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